

The Industrial Workers of the World, who called a "mass meeting" in Rutgers Square yesterday afternoon to discuss what should be done with the unemployed.

When the meeting got well under way 1,000 men were there. Frank Tashman, an I. W. W. speaker, addressed the men.

#### "March on Churches."

"We will have to get some place in which to sleep and eat," he said. "New York city is full of churches. We will march to them and go to bed. If they don't like it they can lock us up and we can sleep in jail. We will march to the courts houses and they can lock us up. There are plenty of bread and provisions in the city and we have a right to as much as we can eat."

A similar speech was made by Henry Landwehr.

There was another session in the park last night. The talk was to the effect that the homeless, friendless, jobless and moneyless could find comfort and sound slumber on cushioned pews in the churches if they only had the nerve to take possession of them. Many of the speeches urged on the anarchists, although the speakers insisted that they were preaching the brotherhood of man.

Then came the announcement that the Second Baptist Church had been selected as a fine place to put up snug for the night.

Many unfortunate took the speakers seriously and soon members of the mob were tumbling over each other in their anxiety to get to the front. The church was closed at 11 o'clock and the mob, urged on by I. W. W. leaders, charged the Forward Building at 175 East Broadway and demanded that the Forward Association give them shelter.

Representatives of the association said that shelter was impossible. They provided their callers with coffee and rolls, after which the crowd went to the Astoria Hall, 42 East Fourth street, where they bunked for the night.

Fifty men, comfortably dressed, entered the Astoria Hall street police station in a body about 12 o'clock last night and demanded sleeping quarters. They said they were unemployed and suggested that they could sleep well in the back room. Lieut. Lyons and Fennell said that it was against the rules of the department to take in lodgers. They distributed cards for admission to the Municipal Lodging House in East Twenty-fifth street and advised the sleepers to go there. The delegation left in a body and thirteen of their number actually made use of their cards.

A total of 1,504 persons were admitted to the Municipal Lodging House last night. It was said that 300 or 400 more could have been accommodated.

#### APPEAL MADE TO WILSON.

Conferees on Unemployed Ask Immediate Attention.

A resolution addressed to President Wilson asking him to give immediate attention to the problem of unemployment in this country was passed at the close of a meeting in Cooper Union last night where unemployment and methods of overcoming it were discussed.

The speakers at the meeting were Prof. Henry R. Seager, president of the American Association for Labor Legislation, in New York whose subject was "The English Method of Dealing with Unemployment," Prof. Charles H. Henderson, secretary of the Chicago Commission on Unemployment, who spoke on "The Struggle Against Unemployment," and Dr. Frederick C. Howe, director of the People's Institute, subject, "The German System of Labor Exchanges."

Last night's meeting was the last of a day's session of the national conference on unemployment of the American Association for Labor Legislation in affiliation with the American Social International Association on Unemployment.

The morning and afternoon conferences were held in the Aldermanic chamber of the City Hall. About 400 delegates, representing civic, labor or municipal bureaus, were present. Prof. Henry R. Seager of Columbia University presided. Mayor Mitchell was the main speaker of the morning session. He began by saying that although he did not believe the total number of unemployed in New York reached 200,000, as has been estimated, still the city faced an unusual condition and an employment agency was the logical solution.

#### Agency to Be Permanent.

"I can state now," the Mayor said, "that I believe the employment agency of the city of New York is going to become a permanent institution. It is our intention to relieve the present situation and we are going to do so by using every legitimate means in our power."

When John Mitchell was speaking at the afternoon session on the plan used by the coal miners in Pennsylvania to avoid unemployment, he said that in New York one coal field to another and dividing up work until jobs can be found a man in the gallery jumped up and asked the speaker if he didn't represent J. P. Morgan.

"This fellow is an I. W. W.," Mr. Mitchell said.

"You lie," the questioner called out.

"He talks like an I. W. W.," commented Mitchell, while an attendant took the man out.

#### Speakers Take Opposite Views.

The speakers who were called on by the chairman took different views on the unemployment question. Men should be made to work, said Charles H. Henderson, representing the Citizens Committee of 100 of San Francisco. He mentioned, in passing, that while there were 500 men a day sent in a certain wood yard with the applicants had to spend wood for their food there were 7,000 men a day when no work was required.

The vagrancy problem was discussed by Dr. J. W. Macgruber, secretary of the Associated Charities of Baltimore. Beggars, in his opinion, are recruited gradually from the ranks of the unemployed. They are men who are mentally afflicted and need care.

John H. Walker, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, said that the danger in an employment agency was the making of the unemployed at certain places where they could be drawn upon by employers and that the price of labor. His suggestion was that cities establish labor bureaus, the State establish them as well and also the Government. He urged labor to spread the net of the country over to be met from the surplus in any other.

If the bureau was unable to find work the unemployed should be paid, not as a matter of charity but as a right and the money collected from industry. This national agency should not be allowed to ship a single man into territory where there was labor trouble.

John Price Jackson, Commissioner of Labor and Industry of Pennsylvania, held that the remedy was vocational schools. Today's program for the unemployed includes a meeting in the morning at the assembly room of the Metropolitan Building and luncheon at the City Club.

#### COURT FREES MRS. SKOLNIK.

Dismissal Suit of Concert Master, Who Goes Back to Ludlow St. Jail.

Supreme Court Justice Blanchard dismissed yesterday the suit for separation brought by Gregor Skolnik, who was concertmaster of the Chicago Opera Company, against Mrs. Clara Skolnik, on the ground that she treated him with extreme cruelty, and granted a decree to Mrs. Skolnik on her counterclaim for separation.

After he lost the case Skolnik was taken back to Ludlow street jail, where he was committed for failure to pay alimony.

In announcing his decision in the case Justice Blanchard said: "This is one of the most unsatisfactory cases I ever saw. There has been rank injustice on both sides, and I will disregard the evidence in it is evident that Skolnik has left his wife. For that reason I grant her a decree."

## CHICAGO POLICE ROUT JOBLESS MARCHERS

Men and Women on Way to City Hall to Ask for Work Sent When Charged.

"MARTYRS" FEAR THE CLUBS

Interstate Commerce Laws Prevent Aid to Unemployed in California.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—A squad of patrolmen and mounted policemen at Madison and Desplaines streets charged and dispersed a crowd of 250 jobless men and women who were marching on the city hall to-day to ask for work from the city.

Leaving Blue Island avenue and Fourteenth street 300 strong, the parade up a roundabout course finally reached Desplaines and West Madison streets. The police mobilized at the bridges to check the march, as a permit for the parade had been refused. At Desplaines street Police Sergeant Tichner stopped M. B. Martin, who was leading the parade.

"You've got to break up and go home," he said. "You can't parade into the Loop."

"We are going to the city hall without making any trouble," said Martin. "Don't give in!" shouted the man to his followers, who stood grouped behind him. Already the ranks of the marchers were thinning out.

"Out of here, all of you!" shouted the sergeant with a wave of his hand. At the same time the mounted policemen rode toward the paraders, who broke and ran.

Although not a club was used, the rout was complete. Some of the paraders attempted to reform their lines, but the policemen rode the sidewalks late to-day to disperse a crowd of 300 or more spectators who gathered during an outbreak in the boycott of non-union waitresses in front of Henric's restaurant, in West Randolph street. Two waitresses and two men spectators were arrested.

"The city put 1,500 men to work last week," said Chief of Police Gleason. "There has been plenty of ice cutting. Many of them run away when you get them work. The street department and the municipal employment bureau have done everything possible to give jobs to men who want to work."

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## VERGARA CASE ROUSES HUERTA

Continued from First Page.

Mexican State of Nuevo Leon, it being also a border State, and I want to know whom you recognize as the proper authority to present this resolution.

O. B. Colquhoun, Governor.

That Vergara was disclosed in a detailed report received to-day by Gov. Colquhoun from Ranger Capt. Sanders at Laredo.

"Your wire will advise that on the morning of February 13 five Federal soldiers under command of Apolinario Rodriguez crossed the Rio Grande to an island belonging to the United States, taking therefrom eleven horses belonging to Clemente Vergara and carrying them to the Mexican side of the river."

"In passing the house of Vergara, which stands on a bank of the river on the Texas side, one of the men went to the river and called to Vergara, requesting him to come over to the house. The Captain wanted to arrange with him about paying him for the horses. Vergara and a nephew of his crossed in a skiff to the Mexican side, and the country on the water's edge, leaped into the skiff and struck him three blows on the head with a pistol, dragging him to the bank and carrying him to Hidalgo."

"On Sunday at 2 A. M. he was taken from the Hidalgo jail and started with guards ostensibly to Piedras Negras, but was shot to death after proceeding only a short distance."

"Vergara was born and reared in Webb county, Texas, and I am informed he had a pass to cross the river signed by Sheriff Schenches and Captain Balan by J. J. Sanders."

"Captain Company B, Ranger Force."

U. S. ACCEPTS VILLA'S OFFER

Not Officials Doubt That Benton's Body Will Be Shown.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Secretary of State Bryan will accept the offer of Villa of a special train to convey to Chihuahua official representatives of the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, including medical officers, there to view the body of Benton, the British ranch owner executed by Villa ten days ago.

The announcement was made by Secretary Bryan this afternoon following an hour's conference with Ambassador Spring-Rice, during which the British ambassador declared that the British Government would accept the offer of Villa to show the body of Benton to the British Government and people equally in regard to the Benton case.

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ably will not answer the latest communication from him, asking the cooperation of the United States in his efforts to restore order in Mexico, and this fact is regarded as possibly having something to do with the insistence of Mr. Bryan that the note has not been received. In fact there was some speculation as to whether the State Department might not have instructed Charge d'Affaires O'Shaughnessy not to forward the note to Washington.

The Benton case is at a standstill and the opinion here is that the American is dead. Mr. Bryan seemed perturbed to-day over the case and it is believed the Administration will assume that the man was not killed unless positive evidence of his death is obtained. Consul Edwards reported that he saw Hauch in prison on February 18 at Juarez, the day after Benton was executed, although Benton's death was not known at that time.

Grey's Statement Important.

Great significance was attached here to-day to the brief statement of Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons yesterday when he said:

"I will make a considered statement to the House of Commons next week of the view of the British Government as to what can be done further either to get at the truth, if it is then doubtful, or to secure what justice may require. It is scarcely necessary to emphasize what everybody knows—the deep feeling which exists in this country in connection with the matter which his Majesty's Government fully shares and which hope it is fully recognized is no less deep because expression of it has been so very restrained."

This was regarded in Washington to-day as by far the most important public utterance of the Benton case that has yet been made in either country. Officials here held it to mean not only that the United States Government need not be deceived because of the restrained manner in which Great Britain had approached the State Department in the matter, but that a definite programme as to what Great Britain expects in the way of redress might be expected in a few days.

It is now conceded that Great Britain will be insistent in the matter and that the British Government, pressed on by public opinion at home, will very likely be making demands for the punishment of those responsible for the Benton killing. At the same time it may be said that the British Government is not making demands for the punishment of those responsible for the Benton killing. At the same time it may be said that the British Government is not making demands for the punishment of those responsible for the Benton killing.

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